

Milk Famine To-Morrow, City Warned

WILSON HELD UP AS COWARD BY ROOSEVELT

Colonel's Indictment of President Rouses Battle Creek.

CALLS EXECUTIVE AN OPPORTUNIST

Says "Empty Elocution" Has Been Substituted for Action.

(Special to The Tribune.)
Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt today appeared to his fellow citizens to elect Charles E. Hughes and "regulate" Wilson, because only by so doing can they save America from the taint of gross selfishness.
It was an old-time Roosevelt audience that cheered every point he made and which stamped and shouted its approval of the Colonel's conclusion:
"Among the companions of Lucifer in Milton's mighty epic there was none among the fiercer fiends more dangerous than he who
"With words clothed in reason's garb,
"Counselled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth,
"Not peace."
Calls Wilson Shifts.
It was the Colonel of old who spoke. He struck out from the shoulder and each blow was a teller. He pictured Mr. Wilson as shiftless, unreliable, a political opportunist, a persistent employer of wretched words, a hypocrite. He characterized the Wilson Administration as one which brought the decision of mankind upon this country by the policy of bluster, hypocrisy and unpreparedness.
The Colonel's silence, which sat under a big circus tent, was the envy of a patient crowd of several times their number who stood outside, thousands of whom marched in Michigan's record-breaking parade. And the Colonel had a parade of his own, riding for two hours through streets filled with multitudes whose cheers kept his sombrero waving from side to side the entire time.
Plays Policy of Surrender.
The Colonel spoke for two hours, devoting considerable time to an analysis of the President's foreign policy and his policies in general, which, he declared, were dictated by a policy of craven surrender to whichever side has the superiority of brute force. He directly charged that President Wilson was cowed by the big labor leaders in the Adamson eight-hour law, as he had been by the Mexicans and Germans.
The nation, Colonel Roosevelt said, has assumed an attitude of gross cowardice, to which we owe Mr. Wilson's substitution of "empty elocution" for straightforward action.
"Cowardly" and "following the lines of least resistance" were the Colonel's characterizations of President Wilson's dealings with Mexico and Germany. He said the President sacrificed the national honor of the United States because he feared to pay the price for upholding it.
"President Wilson, by his policy of lame submission to insult and injury from all whom he feared, has invited the murder of our men, women and children by Mexican bandits on land and German submarines on the sea," declared the Colonel.
Colonel Roosevelt criticized President Wilson for refusing to recognize Austria-Hungary and for recognizing the Carranza government. "Every argument against Carranza applied with equal force to the weight against Carranza," he said.
Wilson Under Suspicion.
The Colonel said, in part:
"At the outset I wish to say a word as to the protests that we must not criticize the President. The newspapers and individuals making these protests are, for the most part, the very men who and which when I was President spread every species of calumny and slander about me. I then, as President, took the view that no one had a right to speak untruthfully of the President or of any one else, but that less than any one else ought the President to escape from truthful criticism. I never complained of any attack on me unless it was false. I apply to Wilson only the standard by which I held that I myself be treated.
"It is the President's duty, no less than it is mine, to escape from reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing; and he or any other official tell us: 'You know the facts you wouldn't believe me, we have a ready answer: Give us facts and we'll see.'
"I never uttered one word of criticism of President Wilson until a year and a half after he was elected President. If he had stood by the honor and the interest of the American people, I would have thrown up my hat for him and would have supported him heart and soul. I not merely kept silent during the first 18 months or two years, I tried actively to support him. The only error I have made in connection with Mr. Wilson were due to his own untruthful statements."

Baby Doe, Waif, Adopted When Rich Child Dies

Mother, in Bellevue, Sobs Goodby as Her Infant Goes to Fill Vacant Place in the Vanderburgh Home in Gloversville.

John Doe (No. 473) changed mothers and estates in Bellevue Hospital last night. At 8 o'clock he wore a hospital dress of cotton that No. 472 had worn before him, and his prospects were exactly those of the hundreds of babies the hospital surgeons usher into the ever-growing Doe family each year. A half hour later he was bundled in woollens and silks. The surname of Vanderburgh was rightfully and legally his. He was sure of prep school and college and heir to a fortune.
The mother John Doe-Vanderburgh left behind was taken into the hospital a few weeks ago. The name she gave there doesn't matter. A frail, unhappy girl, she cried almost continually—cried harder than ever when her baby was laid in her arms for the first time. Most mothers manage to smile.
Heir to Fortune Dies.
This John Doe of Bellevue, nine pounds in weight, with blue eyes and light hair that is going to be curly, arrived almost at the same time with a real bone and blood Vanderburgh. That was six days ago.
It was in Gloversville, N. Y., that the Vanderburgh baby saw the light. He blinked his eyes once or twice, and what he saw of the world in the two weeks was all he ever was to see. He was taken away before his mother, the wife of Richard T. Vanderburgh, a millionaire glove manufacturer, knew what had happened.
The Gloversville mother, for all the expert care provided for her, wasn't doing very well. Her physician, who knew what might result when the inevitable discovery was made, jumped for a telephone. He got Bellevue Hospital in New York.
"This is Dr. Hager, of Gloversville," he said. "I want a baby. Got to have one within a week."
Bellevue has had such orders before. The query from the New York end of the wire, after Dr. Hager had told of the urgency of the case and of the prosperity of the fosterparents to be, was a rather matter of fact:
Bellevue Supplies Baby.
"How old a baby do you want? Any particular color hair or eyes?"
Something like that they asked, anyway. Mrs. Vanderburgh had seen her baby that one time. It wasn't certain she would remember—but she might. Dr. Hager described the little Vanderburgh who had come and gone. He didn't know it, but he was describing John Doe No. 473.
Dr. Hager was invited to come to New York and see what Bellevue had.
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BELMONT RIDER BREAKS HIS NECK

Percy Evans, Wealthy Horseman, Hurt When Mount Is Killed in Race.

Percy Evans, a wealthy horseman, of Warrenton, Va., was probably fatally injured when Association, which he rode in the third race of the last day of the meeting of the United Hunt and Racing Association, at Belmont Park Terminal yesterday, crashed into a hurdle and fell. Evans is in St. Mary's Hospital, Flushing, with two vertebrae in his neck fractured, and the surgeons have little hope for his recovery.
Should Evans not die, he probably will be paralyzed from his shoulders down. The accident occurred in full sight of the stands. Association, coming from behind with a rush two jumps from home, challenged Margery Jaque, which had led for the greater part of the three and one-half mile race over the brush course. Margery met the rush with a burst of speed that kept her at Association's throat latch, and stride for stride the thoroughbreds tore for the last hurdle.
The crowd rose to cheer the race, and like a team the horses rose to make the leap. It might have been that the dash through the stretch had sapped the strength of Association; perhaps Margery Jaque, which swerved out on the last stride, bumped him; but, whatever the cause, Association banged the top of the hurdle and, turning half a somersault, landed on his head. Evans was caught, and his neck was twisted until it snapped.
A cry arose from the crowd, and a corps of attendants rushed to where horse and rider lay in the dust of the course. Association was dead. Evans lay still and pale, his neck twisted to one side. He was carried to a cottage on the course, and first aid administered. It was reported he was only badly bruised and stunned, and the crowd, distressed at the accident, brightened again and took a fresh interest in the race.
But Evans was more than badly bruised. He failed to respond to first aid treatment, and was hurried to the hospital.
Miss Thayer Thrown at Paper Chase Hunt
About two hundred society folk who gathered at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday to witness the paper chase hunt of the younger members of the Rockaway Hunting Club, saw Miss Alice Thayer thrown from her mount, which broke from her control and ran wild through brush and timber land.
Miss Thayer, who is a daughter of Benjamin Thayer, of Lawrence, New York copper merchant, was trying her pony on the polo field when it broke into a mad gallop, leaped over a fence and sped through some thick bushes, and Miss Thayer was flung from the saddle by a bound.
She was severely injured about the hips and her right leg wrenched. She was taken to her home and a specialist summoned from New York.
Seventeen started on the chase, which led for sixteen miles across the valley lands to the home of Mrs. Frederick Phillips, where tea was served.

IST FIELD ARTILLERY, NEW YORK, TO RETURN

Michigan Units to Relieve About 1,500 at Border.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Names of two more National Guard regiments to return home from the Mexican border were given when the War Department today in dispatches from General Funston. They are the 1st Regiment of New York Field Artillery and the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry.
The department today ordered the 33d Regiment of Infantry, Troops A and B of Cavalry, Field Hospital No. 1, Ambulance Company No. 1, one company of Engineers and Signal Corps, Batteries A and B of Field Artillery, all of Michigan, to the border.
Directions also were sent to General Funston instructing him to return to home stations more guard organizations already on the border as soon as the Michigan troops arrive there. Under the usual proportion, 1,500 to 2,000 guardsmen will be relieved.
AUTO KILLS WOMAN AND HURTS DAUGHTER
Machine Driven by Broker Hits Group—He Is Arrested.
An automobile ran into a group of women who had alighted from an eighty-sixth Street car at Central Park West last night, killing one and injuring two others. Mrs. Charlotte Greene, of 5 Apollo Street, Jersey City, was killed. She died from a fracture of the skull.
Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Schenk of 490 Amsterdam Avenue, received possible internal injuries and Mrs. Kate Frendengast, of 991 Lexington Avenue, suffered a fracture of the skull.
William Hulbert, of 140 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was driving the automobile, was arrested. He said he was a broker. The police were told that he was speeding.

AITKEN WINS ASTOR CUP IN RECORD TIME

Speedy Peugeot Leads Field from Fifty Miles On.

With a roar and rattle that swept over the Sheephead Bay Speedway like the drumming of guns over a European battlefield thirty-one low, long racing cars leaped across the starting line at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rushed past the thousands in the big grandstand, swept perilously around the steeply banked curve at the end of the course—and the second international contest for the Vincent Astor trophy and \$25,000 in prizes was on.
From that moment until the time, nearly two hours and a half later, when the speedy Peugeot car, driven by John Aitken, flashed across the finish line a winner, establishing a new world's record for 250 miles, the 40,000 persons in the stands leaned forward with nerves tense and tingling watching the speed kings fight for supremacy and fearing each moment to see one of the flying cars smashed into wreckage in one of the spectacular crashes that have so frequently marked such races.
Twice in the afternoon the crowd caught its breath when the spectators believed two of the racing machines had met the fate they feared. But each time the thrill that swept the great crowd proved ungrounded—or nearly so. But one accident marred the entire race, and it was trivial.
Ruckstell's Car Overtaken.
Sweeping around the highly banked curve near the finish line, Grover Ruckstell, in a Mercer, tried to cut ahead of a competitor. A tire blew out and his car shot downward into the runway at the bottom of the track. With the cool presence of mind that facing the perils of the road at a hundred miles an hour has made a habit with the speed demons Ruckstell swung his car about barely in time to prevent it crashing through the fence. But when it came to a standstill it was upside down, with Ruckstell pinned beneath it. In a moment, however, he had freed himself and crawled forth, with no worse an injury than a sprained arm. The crowd heaved a great sigh of relief as it saw the distant figure drag itself from the track and rise unaided.
The other momentary fear of an accident came when Josef Christmann's Sunbeam, dashing about the track at more than 100 miles an hour, broke a connecting rod and he was forced to come to a sudden halt far across the field, following the snapping of a connecting rod. In the grandstand there was momentary doubt as to what had happened, and as half a hundred persons dashed excitedly across the field toward the distant machines, led by a clanging fire wagon and a rushing ambulance, the excited minds of the spectators conjured up visions of piled-up wreckage and mangled forms, but no one had been injured.
Aitken's Remarkable Feat.
Aitken's performance in winning the big race in record-breaking time was truly remarkable. After the first fifty miles of the 250-mile grind, he held the lead and was never overtaken. Time after time Christmann and Resta, who were nearest to him, and a little later Pete Henderson, coming from behind in his Maxwell, sought to overtake the flying Aitken, but in vain. Gradually it became evident to the crowd that unless some mishap hit his car delayed Aitken or put him out of the race, he must inevitably be the winner.
At the 150-mile mark Aitken established a new record for that distance. He made it in 1 hour 25 minutes and

40,000 THRILLED AS CAR UPSETS

Rickenbacker Second in Exciting Race for \$25,000.

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FALKENHAYN'S TRAP CRUSHES RUMANIA ARMY

Force That Menaced Hermannstadt Flees in Disorder.

London, Sept. 30.—The desperate battle which has been raging for four days in the Hermannstadt sector of Transylvania has resulted in a German victory. The first Rumanian army was destructively defeated, according to Berlin, and fled in disorder into the mountains south of Hermannstadt.
The German and Austrian troops under General von Falkenhayn had seized the Rotherthurn Pass, south of Hermannstadt, and when an encircling movement from the west forced the Rumanians to retire toward that gateway the Bavarians in the pass opened up a devastating fire on them. The Second Rumanian army was then called upon to relieve the first group, but their arrival on the battlefield was too tardy to save the day.
A great deal of significance attaches to this operation, in the opinion of military observers here. It is the first success obtained by von Falkenhayn since he took command of the Teuton forces in Transylvania, following his retirement on August 29 as chief of the German General Staff in favor of von Hindenburg.
Hindenburg's Plan Under Way.
The new move also represents the initial attempt of von Falkenhayn to carry out Hindenburg's military plans. Falkenhayn had long advocated that Germany's supreme effort should be staged on the West front. His insistence led to the disastrous venture at Verdun. Hindenburg, on the other hand, held that Germany's hope of victory lay in a crushing offensive in the East.
It seems now that Hindenburg's long promised offensive in the east has been launched—not against the Russians, as many had been led to believe, but against the Rumanians. The Teuton forces in Transylvania have been powerfully reinforced, and the former chief of staff is following the plan of his successor in office.
The reason for the opening of the new campaign at the present moment is apparent: at the eleventh hour the Kaiser hopes to convince Greece that it would be disadvantageous for her to join hands with the Entente now. The new show of strength against Rumania, rather than against the Czar's armies, is intended solely for the benefit of those who are clamoring most loudly for the immediate intervention of Athens.
The German leaders realize that, though nominally already sided with the Allies, Greece has not yet cast the die, and may be kept on the fence by a successful demonstration of Teuton power against her neighbor.
Bucharest Confesses Defeat.
The success of this first Teuton thrust in Transylvania is admitted in tonight's official communiqué from Bucharest. The reverse near Hermannstadt and the subsequent retreat southward are told by the Rumanian War Office, which adds, however, that the retreating forces cut their way through the enemy troops who assailed them.

Did You Win?

The six prize winners, and the first six prize winning letters, in The Tribune's Subway Car Card Contest will be found this morning on Page 14 of the Main News Section. Were you one of the Big Six? If not, how close did you come? On Page 8 of The Tribune Graphic are reproductions of the completed cards.
To the winners our congratulations. To the many other competitors, our regrets that there weren't enough prizes to go around by almost 2,500. And to all, the hope that they have enjoyed the contest as much as we have.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News·Editorials·Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Germany Denies Plan for New U-Boat War

Hollweg Didn't Forecast Attack Renewal, Says Berlin—Admits Americans' Right to Enlist as Aviators.

Berlin, Sept. 30. (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—"The discussions in meetings of the Reichstag committees and on the floor of the Reichstag have created the impression that the German government and the chief army command have reached a new decision in regard to submarine warfare," says the Overseas News Agency. "It is stated by a competent authority that no new decision concerning submarine warfare has been reached.
"The newspapers are much excited in regard to the presence of American volunteers in hostile aviation corps. It is said authoritatively that the government does not consider the volunteering of Americans as a breach of neutrality."
Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, at yesterday's session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, made confidential statements on various matters and promised to give further information to a special sub-committee. Foreign Minister von Jagow, Naval Minister Vice Admiral von Capelle and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, also addressed the committee.
Leader Bassermann, of the National Liberals and chairman of the committee, agreed with the Imperial Chancellor that prospects for peace do not exist. The National Liberals made a motion for the appointment of a standing committee of the Reichstag on foreign affairs, which would have the right to

15 New Sinkings Fail to Stir State Department

Washington, Sept. 30.—On the eve of a final settlement of the Lusitania case by the acceptance of a "form of words" considered by the Administration equivalent to a disavowal, the State Department has before it fifteen new cases of submarine attacks, in which eighty-three lives were lost. So far as the department's records show, these vessels were torpedoed without warning, six of them in the North Sea, but to-

GREEK DELAY STIRS REVOLT

Nation Plunging Into Anarchy as King Falters.

London, Sept. 30.—While the Greek government is awaiting the reply of the Entente representatives to the proposal that Athens definitely join the Allies, conditions in the chief cities of the country are rapidly approaching anarchy. Telegrams received here state that demonstrations for war are being held with increasing frequency. Rumors of intervention and mobilization of the army are constantly stirring the people.
Meanwhile King Constantine and his government are straddled between a policy of watchful but anxious waiting and immediate enlistment in the ranks of the Allies. For several reasons the King and his advisers are seeking postponement of the latter move.
The activities of the anti-Venizelist forces in the last few days have succeeded in further injuring the Allied cause in the eyes of the King and his followers. The rumors persistently spread abroad by the former Premier's opponents that the Germans were sending forty divisions of troops into the Balkans have had their effect in increasing the opposition of the government to the Entente cause.
Unless Venizelos meets with unexpected support, it is feared in some circles that nothing but a tremendous Allied success is likely to influence the present Cabinet toward a changed attitude.
Negotiations Progress.
It is reported, however, that the negotiations between Greece and the Entente Powers are progressing satisfactorily at London and Paris, the Greek government having added several clarifying explanations to its original proposals respecting the abandonment of neutrality by Greece.
In view of the propitious nature of these negotiations, it is considered in some quarters unlikely that the King will declare war or even issue a decree of mobilization before Monday, if even at that time, although several classes of reserves over thirty-two years of age have been informally called out for "exercises."
Dispatches received from Athens say that those close to the King are angered by the spirit of distrust in which the Entente representatives are declared to have met all the King's advances. If the Allies continue to show suspicion of the sovereign's motives and sincerity, it is asserted, all possibility of cooperation between Greece and the Entente will be at an end.
The successful conclusion of the negotiations now hanging between the Greek government and the Allied representatives depends solely on the character of the guarantees of sincerity demanded by the Allies. It is declared. It is believed here that the Entente

GERMANY SHAKES UP DIPLOMATIC STAFFS

Colonial Secretary to Go to Holland; Turkey Envoy Retires.

London, Sept. 30.—The leave of absence given to Count Paul Wolff-Meternich, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, will end in his retirement, says the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.
The newspaper also says that Dr. W. S. Sol, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will become German Minister to Holland in succession to Dr. Von Kühlmann, who will take Count Wolff-Meternich's place at Constantinople.
Another Berlin telegram says the next Minister to The Hague will be Dr. Rosen, formerly Minister to Morocco and Rumania.

BILL FOR INDIES SALE PLEBISCITE IS PASSED

Danish People's Vote Will Decide Controversy in November.

Copenhagen, Sept. 30.—Both houses of the Danish Parliament today passed the bill providing for a plebiscite on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. It is believed the matter will be settled definitely by the end of November.
The plebiscite will include the Faroe Islands, but not Iceland and Greenland. Premier Zahme urged immediate action on the bill in view of the fact that the United States Senate already has approved the treaty.
It has been settled definitely that Mr. Rothboer, representing the Conservatives; former Premier J. C. Christensen, of the Left; and M. Stauning, of the Socialist party, will join the Zahme Cabinet as ministers without portfolio.
City Asked for More Teachers.
The Institute for Public Service, of 51 Chambers Street, through William H. Allen, director, has written to the Board of Estimate urging that more teachers be supplied for the public schools in 1917 than are requested in the budget of the Board of Education for that year. The board estimates 133 teachers, to cost \$123,000, will be required to care for the 39 per cent increase in classes having more than fifty pupils each.

DEALERS FIRM IN REFUSAL TO PAY MORE

Buy Springly So Babies May Be Fed, Cosumers Told.

FARMERS READY TO CUT SUPPLY

No More Until They Win, Is Edict—One Cent Increase Here.

Although New York is assured of its normal supply of 2,400,000 quarts of milk for the next twenty-four hours, no progress was made yesterday toward removing the deadlock between the Dairymen's League and the large distributing concerns. Both sides began a campaign of preparedness to fight to the end on the issue of recognition for the 15,000 dairymen and farmers organized in the district from which the city's milk is shipped. A serious shortage will face both dealer and consumer beginning to-morrow, according to the predictions of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, and agent for the Dairymen's League.
Milk Contracts Expire.
All contracts between producers and the large dealers expired at midnight last night. Until the distributors agree to renew contracts through the Dairymen's League at an increased price, Mr. Dillon says, the farmers will refuse to send milk to New York.
The milk famine is here already, according to a statement issued last night by Loton Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, which, with the Borden's Condensed Milk Company and the Mutual Milk and Cream Company, is said to control one-half of the milk distribution in New York.
"Carload after carload of milk has failed to arrive," Mr. Horton said. "Frankly the situation is serious." He served notice through the newspapers to his customers to buy sparingly today, because the company's first duty is to infants and invalids.
Mr. Horton also announced that he had written to Attorney General Egbert B. Woodbury protesting against Commissioner Dillon and the Dairymen's League as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. He alleges that the farmers have violated the anti-trust law in organizing to control the milk trade and fix prices.
Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, sent yesterday to Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a suggestion that an effort be made to arbitrate the differences between the farmers and the big milk dealers. Mr. Hartigan based his application on the grave danger to mothers and children in the event of a prolonged milk famine.
Hartigan Seeks Arbitration.
"There is absolutely nothing to arbitrate," was Commissioner Dillon's comment on the arbitration suggestion. "We admit that if the receivers were permitted to make individual contracts with the farmers and dairymen it would keep up the milk supply for a short time. But we are fighting for the consumer as much as for the producer. Our success will insure a plentiful supply of milk at a fair price."
If the dealers find their supply cut off every effort will be made to provide hospitals and public institutions with milk shipped on the last trains from upstate producers. It is hoped that infants and invalids may be supplied by the independent dealers who have signed contracts with the Dairymen's League. Mr. Dillon estimates that these contracts call for daily shipments of 1,000,000 quarts of milk. The normal consumption of the city is 60,000 cans. More than 300,000 of the 350,000 cans in the milk producing area are owned by members of the league. Mr. Dillon asserts. "That gives us the upper hand in this fight," he added. "If we could rent pasteurizing facilities and cans from the distributing firms we would be in a position to start furnishing New York with milk on our own resources."
Fight on for Forty Years.
"This fight has been going on for forty years. The big receivers have been saying that they have all the milk they need and that they have been renewing contracts in the last few days. I have been telling the public a different story. I said that they could not make contracts for continued deliveries except through the league. Now, after expiring their field agents in Albany, the big fellows find that they were wrong. They announce that they must raise prices because of a shortage of milk."
"If there is a shortage the blame lies with the dealers. The executive committee of the Dairymen's League has been at my office, 204 Franklin Street, all day, ready to sign contracts. Twenty-five independent dealers have signed contracts to-day. None of the large firms communicated with us, although they knew we were here ready to do business. Therefore, I repeat,